

Federal Grants to State and Local Governments, 1966-67

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IN THE FISCAL year 1966-67, Federal grants to the States and localities totaled \$14.8 billion, about 18 percent more than the \$12.5 billion disbursed in the preceding fiscal year. About two-thirds of the total amount went to programs with basically a social welfare purpose. A decade ago Federal grants amounted to \$3.9 billion—roughly a fourth of the current annual rate—and social welfare grants then represented nearly three-fourths of the total.

Grants-in-aid are but one of the Federal fiscal aids to State and local governments, although quantitatively they are the most significant. Federal grants are also made to other types of recipients (individuals and institutions, primarily), but those made to the lower government levels are, again quantitatively, the most significant.

The scope of the grant data in the accompanying tables is confined to grants for cooperative Federal-State or Federal-local programs administered at the State and/or local level and to those programs in which the bulk of the funds is channeled through agencies of State and local governments. Emergency grants and the value of grants-in-kind, such as surplus foods distributed domestically or Braille materials for the blind, are included when they conform to these criteria. Programs in which the States or localities are acting solely as agents of the Federal Government are excluded, as are shared revenues and payments in lieu of taxes. Ninety-one grant programs conformed to this definition in fiscal year 1966-67.

THE REVISED GRANT SERIES

The Federal grant groupings have been changed this year to bring the grant series—especially that part of it classified as social welfare grants—into accord with recently completed reclassifications and regroupings in the Office of

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Research and Statistics annual series on social welfare expenditures.¹

For 1966-67, all grants have been grouped into eight instead of nine grant groups. The new groups are presented in table 1 under the following headings: *Public assistance*, corresponding to the subcategory "public assistance" under "public aid" in the social welfare expenditure series; *health*, corresponding to "health and medical programs" in the expenditure series; *education*, corresponding to "education;" and *miscellaneous social welfare*, which includes all grants in the remaining groups in the social welfare expenditure series: "Social insurance," "veterans' programs," "housing," and "other social welfare." The usual grouping of grants for purposes other than social welfare has been retained: *Highways*, *urban affairs*, *agriculture and natural resources*, and *miscellaneous*.

One former grant group—employment security administration—has been eliminated as a separate category. Grants for employment security administration were initiated under the Social Security Act of 1935 and were administered first by the Social Security Board and its successor, the Social Security Administration; they were then transferred to the Department of Labor in 1949 with the Bureau of Employment Security. The separation of data for this program until now has been merely a historical holdover from a previous emphasis in the series on programs authorized by the Social Security Act. Employment security grants are now transferred to the group of miscellaneous social welfare grants. In the social welfare expenditure series the program appears under "social insurance."

Two changes were made in the health group—

¹ See the forthcoming monograph, *Social Welfare Expenditures under Public Programs in the United States, 1929-66*, Office of Research and Statistics (Research Report No. 25), and *Social Security Bulletin*, December 1967, pages 3-16. Social welfare, as defined in Research Report No. 25 and in the annual *Bulletin* articles, is limited to those activities that directly concern the economic and social well-being of individuals and families. Not included in this concept are programs aimed at the general welfare of the population and only indirectly affecting the welfare of the individual.

TABLE 1.—Federal grants to State and local governments,

[Amounts in thousands]

| States ranked by 1964-66 average per capita personal income | All grants | Social welfare | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|----------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------|--------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|--------------|
| | | Total | | Public assistance ¹ | | Health ² | | | | Education ³ | | | |
| | | Amount | Percent of all grants | Amount | Percent of all grants | Total | | Services | Construction | Total | | Services | Construction |
| | | | | | | Amount | Percent of all grants | | | Amount | Percent of all grants | | |
| Total ⁴ | \$14,820,026 | \$9,858,141 | 66.5 | \$4,175,059 | 28.2 | \$448,655 | 3.0 | \$219,502 | \$229,153 | \$2,370,139 | 16.0 | \$2,194,818 | \$175,321 |
| United States ¹⁰ | 14,493,103 | 9,603,688 | 66.3 | 4,148,233 | 28.6 | 434,021 | 3.0 | 211,012 | 223,009 | 2,316,276 | 16.0 | 2,141,370 | 174,906 |
| High-income group | 6,584,446 | 4,505,236 | 68.4 | 2,158,783 | 32.8 | 161,417 | 2.5 | 87,869 | 73,549 | 944,635 | 14.3 | 870,963 | 73,652 |
| District of Columbia | 101,185 | 69,859 | 69.0 | 13,285 | 13.1 | 3,295 | 3.3 | 3,035 | 261 | 19,713 | 19.5 | 19,218 | 495 |
| Connecticut | 180,788 | 101,562 | 56.2 | 44,061 | 24.4 | 4,897 | 2.7 | 2,357 | 2,540 | 19,294 | 10.7 | 18,613 | 681 |
| Nevada | 67,082 | 21,093 | 31.4 | 5,075 | 7.6 | 1,278 | 1.9 | 905 | 373 | 6,715 | 10.0 | 6,169 | 546 |
| Delaware | 37,222 | 19,071 | 51.2 | 6,102 | 16.4 | 1,234 | 3.3 | 882 | 352 | 5,999 | 15.3 | 5,377 | 622 |
| New York | 1,177,308 | 937,977 | 79.7 | 444,024 | 37.7 | 25,767 | 2.2 | 14,403 | 11,364 | 192,066 | 16.3 | 183,116 | 8,950 |
| Illinois | 580,669 | 406,276 | 70.0 | 171,624 | 29.6 | 18,144 | 3.1 | 8,307 | 9,837 | 81,944 | 14.1 | 77,149 | 4,795 |
| California | 1,702,329 | 1,288,166 | 75.7 | 818,616 | 48.1 | 28,182 | 1.7 | 15,359 | 12,823 | 205,925 | 12.2 | 187,300 | 18,625 |
| New Jersey | 350,359 | 215,415 | 61.5 | 68,006 | 19.4 | 7,397 | 2.1 | 3,666 | 3,731 | 50,765 | 14.5 | 46,290 | 4,475 |
| Alaska | 90,739 | 25,183 | 27.8 | 1,965 | 2.2 | 780 | 9.9 | 786 | --- | 14,804 | 16.3 | 14,382 | 422 |
| Massachusetts | 390,800 | 270,366 | 69.2 | 143,488 | 36.7 | 9,724 | 2.5 | 4,264 | 5,460 | 46,258 | 11.8 | 43,610 | 2,648 |
| Michigan | 499,154 | 305,136 | 61.1 | 129,888 | 26.0 | 15,671 | 3.1 | 8,204 | 7,467 | 66,374 | 13.3 | 60,150 | 6,224 |
| Maryland | 197,335 | 146,716 | 74.3 | 52,690 | 26.7 | 8,648 | 4.4 | 6,408 | 2,240 | 50,948 | 25.8 | 45,770 | 5,177 |
| Washington | 252,604 | 143,815 | 56.9 | 63,850 | 25.3 | 5,443 | 2.2 | 3,209 | 2,234 | 35,901 | 14.2 | 32,849 | 3,052 |
| Hawaii | 73,268 | 44,103 | 60.2 | 11,282 | 15.4 | 3,752 | 5.1 | 2,618 | 1,134 | 17,985 | 24.5 | 15,945 | 2,040 |
| Ohio | 571,399 | 332,974 | 58.3 | 127,223 | 22.3 | 16,284 | 2.8 | 9,317 | 6,967 | 80,353 | 14.1 | 71,130 | 9,203 |
| Indiana | 232,432 | 121,748 | 52.4 | 35,157 | 15.1 | 8,286 | 3.6 | 2,474 | 5,812 | 37,176 | 16.0 | 32,683 | 4,494 |
| Rhode Island | 79,771 | 55,776 | 69.9 | 22,446 | 28.1 | 2,630 | 3.3 | 1,676 | 954 | 11,735 | 14.7 | 11,232 | 504 |
| Middle-income group | 4,189,738 | 2,596,215 | 62.0 | 983,963 | 23.5 | 150,672 | 3.6 | 65,289 | 85,382 | 716,146 | 17.1 | 656,258 | 59,889 |
| Pennsylvania | 714,387 | 446,992 | 62.6 | 170,563 | 23.9 | 26,247 | 3.7 | 11,558 | 14,689 | 98,155 | 13.7 | 90,432 | 7,723 |
| Oregon | 144,362 | 79,800 | 55.3 | 26,913 | 18.6 | 3,681 | 2.5 | 2,393 | 1,288 | 23,997 | 16.6 | 22,013 | 1,985 |
| Wisconsin | 215,697 | 151,430 | 70.2 | 63,997 | 29.7 | 8,285 | 3.8 | 3,277 | 5,007 | 38,374 | 17.8 | 33,764 | 4,611 |
| Colorado | 182,822 | 126,263 | 69.1 | 64,594 | 35.4 | 7,502 | 4.1 | 4,638 | 2,864 | 33,177 | 18.1 | 29,858 | 3,319 |
| Iowa | 167,243 | 97,231 | 58.1 | 37,560 | 22.5 | 5,190 | 3.1 | 2,772 | 2,418 | 25,284 | 15.1 | 23,834 | 1,450 |
| Kansas | 147,922 | 91,672 | 62.0 | 36,373 | 24.6 | 6,833 | 3.9 | 2,079 | 3,753 | 31,214 | 21.1 | 29,422 | 1,792 |
| Minnesota | 290,337 | 174,671 | 60.2 | 75,835 | 26.1 | 8,123 | 2.8 | 4,047 | 4,076 | 44,030 | 15.2 | 41,279 | 2,751 |
| Missouri | 337,566 | 231,959 | 68.7 | 105,694 | 31.3 | 9,974 | 3.0 | 4,653 | 5,321 | 50,316 | 14.9 | 45,966 | 4,350 |
| Nebraska | 112,945 | 62,054 | 54.9 | 23,533 | 20.8 | 4,881 | 4.1 | 1,358 | 3,523 | 19,294 | 17.1 | 17,501 | 1,794 |
| New Hampshire | 41,171 | 22,317 | 54.2 | 6,438 | 15.6 | 1,836 | 4.5 | 906 | 930 | 6,753 | 16.4 | 6,167 | 586 |
| Wyoming | 55,528 | 17,036 | 30.7 | 3,719 | 6.7 | 1,936 | 3.5 | 438 | 1,498 | 5,685 | 10.2 | 5,591 | 94 |
| Florida | 368,671 | 266,275 | 72.2 | 103,087 | 28.0 | 17,570 | 4.8 | 9,171 | 8,399 | 66,525 | 18.0 | 61,194 | 5,331 |
| Montana | 91,689 | 33,406 | 36.4 | 8,081 | 8.8 | 2,407 | 2.6 | 1,126 | 1,281 | 12,273 | 13.4 | 11,382 | 891 |
| Virginia | 299,171 | 164,241 | 54.9 | 31,803 | 10.6 | 9,208 | 3.1 | 4,445 | 4,763 | 78,504 | 26.2 | 72,886 | 5,619 |
| Arizona | 178,259 | 91,443 | 51.3 | 23,809 | 13.4 | 5,869 | 3.3 | 2,065 | 3,804 | 22,706 | 12.7 | 20,140 | 2,566 |
| Utah | 110,733 | 54,647 | 49.4 | 19,286 | 17.4 | 2,573 | 2.3 | 1,249 | 1,324 | 16,324 | 14.7 | 13,550 | 2,774 |
| Texas | 731,235 | 484,775 | 66.3 | 192,677 | 26.3 | 29,756 | 4.1 | 9,114 | 20,642 | 143,533 | 19.6 | 131,281 | 12,252 |
| Low-income group | 3,718,919 | 2,502,236 | 67.3 | 1,005,488 | 27.0 | 121,933 | 3.3 | 57,854 | 64,079 | 655,493 | 17.6 | 614,129 | 41,364 |
| Vermont | 52,963 | 23,856 | 45.0 | 8,725 | 16.5 | 3,229 | 6.1 | 831 | 2,398 | 5,551 | 10.5 | 4,972 | 579 |
| Idaho | 63,548 | 33,564 | 52.8 | 12,699 | 20.0 | 2,226 | 3.5 | 1,171 | 1,054 | 10,479 | 16.5 | 9,815 | 664 |
| Maine | 74,661 | 46,611 | 62.4 | 18,711 | 25.1 | 2,746 | 3.7 | 1,142 | 1,604 | 12,086 | 16.2 | 11,893 | 1,192 |
| Oklahoma | 304,679 | 229,640 | 75.4 | 139,719 | 45.9 | 5,863 | 1.9 | 2,411 | 3,451 | 41,063 | 13.5 | 39,453 | 1,609 |
| New Mexico | 141,762 | 81,329 | 57.4 | 25,819 | 18.2 | 3,382 | 2.4 | 1,668 | 1,714 | 28,487 | 20.1 | 23,309 | 5,178 |
| North Dakota | 66,412 | 36,395 | 54.8 | 12,201 | 18.4 | 2,399 | 3.6 | 1,049 | 1,350 | 12,128 | 18.3 | 10,763 | 1,364 |
| Georgia | 395,493 | 260,275 | 65.8 | 100,450 | 25.4 | 14,897 | 3.8 | 9,672 | 5,225 | 73,449 | 18.6 | 68,507 | 4,942 |
| South Dakota | 75,465 | 40,061 | 53.1 | 11,156 | 14.8 | 2,187 | 2.9 | 622 | 1,565 | 14,119 | 18.7 | 13,253 | 866 |
| Louisiana | 378,759 | 282,677 | 74.6 | 153,374 | 40.5 | 10,502 | 2.8 | 3,659 | 6,844 | 55,200 | 14.6 | 51,836 | 3,364 |
| North Carolina | 330,059 | 248,675 | 75.3 | 79,746 | 24.2 | 15,642 | 4.7 | 6,785 | 8,856 | 83,247 | 25.2 | 77,145 | 6,102 |
| Kentucky | 346,995 | 229,571 | 66.2 | 95,596 | 27.5 | 9,630 | 2.8 | 4,276 | 5,354 | 52,969 | 15.6 | 51,133 | 2,836 |
| Tennessee | 309,486 | 194,238 | 62.8 | 68,823 | 22.2 | 8,965 | 2.9 | 4,408 | 4,556 | 54,607 | 17.6 | 51,630 | 2,977 |
| West Virginia | 194,140 | 112,297 | 57.8 | 41,465 | 21.4 | 5,289 | 2.7 | 2,875 | 2,615 | 25,665 | 13.2 | 24,239 | 1,426 |
| Alabama | 326,203 | 220,289 | 67.5 | 93,938 | 28.8 | 10,497 | 3.2 | 6,060 | 4,437 | 57,221 | 17.5 | 54,520 | 2,700 |
| Arkansas | 222,228 | 152,890 | 68.8 | 63,676 | 28.7 | 7,609 | 3.4 | 3,420 | 4,190 | 36,967 | 16.6 | 35,490 | 1,477 |
| South Carolina | 172,821 | 126,642 | 73.3 | 27,705 | 16.0 | 10,064 | 5.8 | 4,296 | 5,768 | 51,217 | 29.6 | 47,964 | 3,253 |
| Mississippi | 253,247 | 183,227 | 69.6 | 51,685 | 19.6 | 6,806 | 2.6 | 3,709 | 3,097 | 40,039 | 15.2 | 38,204 | 1,835 |
| Outlying areas: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Puerto Rico | 147,640 | 135,311 | 91.6 | 25,925 | 17.6 | 13,535 | 9.2 | 7,391 | 6,144 | 33,190 | 22.5 | 32,862 | 329 |
| Virgin Islands | 6,968 | 5,114 | 73.4 | 671 | 9.6 | 727 | 10.4 | 727 | --- | 972 | 13.9 | 970 | 2 |
| Other | 21,761 | 7,125 | 32.7 | 230 | 1.1 | 371 | 1.7 | 371 | --- | 4,876 | 22.4 | 4,790 | 85 |

¹ Old-age assistance, medical assistance for the aged, medical assistance, aid to families with dependent children, aid to the blind, aid to the permanently and totally disabled, and the combined adult program.

² Air pollution control, chronic diseases and the health of the aged, communicable disease activities, community health practice and research, control of tuberculosis and of venereal disease, dental services and resources, environmental engineering and sanitation, medical care services, mental health, radiological health, hospital and medical care, nursing services and resources, Indian health, water supply and pollution control, maternal and child health, crippled children services, maternal and infant care, special projects in child health, and construction of hospitals, health research facilities, health education facilities, and community mental health centers.

³ American Printing House for the Blind, colleges of agricultural and mechanic arts, cooperative vocational education, defense educational activities, educational improvement for the handicapped, elementary and secondary education activities, higher education activities, equal education opportunities, school maintenance and operation, cooperative agricultural extension work, cooperative State research (former agricultural experiment stations), adult basic education, State marine schools, and construction of public schools and higher education facilities.

⁴ Work experience and training, community action, Neighborhood Youth Corps, Administration on Aging, vocational rehabilitation including payments from OASDI trust funds, child welfare services, value of donations of price support commodities, food stamps, value of surplus commodities

amounts and percent of total grants, by purpose, fiscal year 1966-67

[Amounts in thousands]

| Social welfare—Continued | | | | Highways ⁵ | | Urban affairs ⁶ | Agriculture and natural resources ⁷ | Miscellaneous ⁸ | States ranked by 1964-66 average per capita personal income |
|---|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|--|----------------------------|---|
| Miscellaneous social welfare ⁴ | | | | Amount | Percent of all grants | | | | |
| Total | | Economic opportunity | Other | | | Amount | Percent of all grants | Urban affairs ⁶ | Agriculture and natural resources ⁷ |
| Amount | Percent of all grants | | | | | | | | |
| \$2,864,288 | 19.3 | \$1,050,437 | \$1,813,851 | \$4,021,980 | 27.1 | \$460,200 | \$129,769 | \$349,935 | Total. |
| 2,705,158 | 18.7 | 1,022,752 | 1,682,406 | 3,976,167 | 27.4 | 457,673 | 129,401 | 326,175 | United States. |
| 1,240,400 | 18.8 | 458,791 | 781,610 | 1,656,099 | 25.2 | 259,322 | 31,508 | 132,280 | High-income group. |
| 33,567 | 33.2 | 20,610 | 12,956 | 23,406 | 23.1 | 6,492 | 7 | 1,421 | District of Columbia. |
| 33,310 | 18.4 | 12,823 | 20,487 | 47,455 | 26.2 | 26,833 | 1,595 | 3,343 | Connecticut. |
| 8,026 | 12.0 | 3,476 | 4,549 | 43,914 | 65.5 | 128 | 664 | 1,284 | Nevada. |
| 6,035 | 16.2 | 1,855 | 4,180 | 15,101 | 40.6 | 1,412 | 592 | 1,047 | Delaware. |
| 276,120 | 23.5 | 96,093 | 180,028 | 179,334 | 15.2 | 36,880 | 2,720 | 20,396 | New York. |
| 134,564 | 23.2 | 48,649 | 85,915 | 146,459 | 25.2 | 13,930 | 889 | 13,116 | Illinois. |
| 234,444 | 13.8 | 95,811 | 138,633 | 337,819 | 19.8 | 40,040 | 8,244 | 28,060 | California. |
| 89,247 | 25.5 | 33,976 | 55,271 | 103,756 | 29.6 | 21,769 | 1,099 | 8,320 | New Jersey. |
| 7,627 | 8.4 | 4,208 | 3,420 | 51,898 | 57.2 | 4,344 | 1,415 | 7,900 | Alaska. |
| 70,895 | 18.1 | 23,864 | 47,031 | 83,012 | 21.2 | 27,452 | 1,140 | 8,830 | Massachusetts. |
| 93,202 | 18.7 | 34,126 | 59,076 | 160,876 | 32.2 | 20,307 | 2,813 | 10,023 | Michigan. |
| 34,431 | 17.4 | 8,524 | 25,907 | 40,419 | 20.5 | 5,282 | 1,551 | 3,367 | Maryland. |
| 38,621 | 15.3 | 13,556 | 25,065 | 91,821 | 36.3 | 9,721 | 2,307 | 4,941 | Washington. |
| 11,084 | 15.1 | 3,720 | 7,365 | 23,230 | 31.7 | 2,776 | 1,642 | 1,517 | Hawaii. |
| 109,134 | 19.1 | 36,158 | 72,976 | 198,689 | 34.8 | 27,054 | 2,370 | 10,312 | Ohio. |
| 41,129 | 17.7 | 13,506 | 27,622 | 94,663 | 40.7 | 7,950 | 2,108 | 5,964 | Indiana. |
| 18,964 | 23.8 | 7,835 | 11,129 | 14,248 | 17.9 | 6,953 | 351 | 2,443 | Rhode Island. |
| 745,434 | 17.8 | 275,008 | 470,427 | 1,314,262 | 31.4 | 129,098 | 47,249 | 102,914 | Middle-income group. |
| 152,026 | 21.3 | 45,830 | 106,196 | 189,007 | 26.5 | 61,290 | 2,587 | 14,512 | Pennsylvania. |
| 25,208 | 17.5 | 8,105 | 17,103 | 55,436 | 38.4 | 2,998 | 2,811 | 3,317 | Oregon. |
| 40,775 | 18.9 | 11,399 | 29,375 | 50,752 | 23.5 | 3,879 | 2,598 | 7,038 | Wisconsin. |
| 30,989 | 17.0 | 13,268 | 17,721 | 49,044 | 26.8 | 1,173 | 1,492 | 4,850 | Colorado. |
| 29,197 | 17.5 | 8,763 | 20,435 | 56,399 | 33.7 | 4,473 | 3,417 | 5,722 | Iowa. |
| 18,253 | 12.3 | 5,546 | 12,707 | 39,296 | 26.6 | 5,692 | 4,982 | 6,280 | Kansas. |
| 46,682 | 16.1 | 17,045 | 29,638 | 97,088 | 33.4 | 8,753 | 2,254 | 7,571 | Minnesota. |
| 65,975 | 19.5 | 28,874 | 37,101 | 87,820 | 26.0 | 7,625 | 1,881 | 8,280 | Missouri. |
| 14,545 | 12.9 | 4,149 | 10,396 | 45,139 | 40.0 | 68 | 2,024 | 3,659 | Nebraska. |
| 7,290 | 17.7 | 2,299 | 4,992 | 15,777 | 38.3 | 4,992 | 1,059 | 1,536 | New Hampshire. |
| 5,696 | 10.3 | 2,421 | 3,274 | 37,308 | 67.2 | 1 | 414 | 769 | Wyoming. |
| 79,093 | 21.5 | 31,388 | 47,704 | 77,833 | 21.1 | 9,002 | 2,785 | 12,775 | Florida. |
| 10,646 | 11.6 | 4,150 | 6,496 | 52,584 | 57.3 | 230 | 1,325 | 4,144 | Montana. |
| 44,725 | 14.9 | 15,814 | 28,911 | 122,544 | 41.0 | 4,850 | 3,263 | 4,273 | Virginia. |
| 39,058 | 21.9 | 22,997 | 16,062 | 80,504 | 45.2 | 349 | 1,263 | 4,700 | Arizona. |
| 16,465 | 14.9 | 5,187 | 11,279 | 52,436 | 47.4 | 625 | 1,352 | 1,672 | Utah. |
| 118,809 | 16.2 | 47,772 | 71,037 | 205,295 | 28.1 | 17,608 | 11,742 | 11,814 | Texas. |
| 719,324 | 19.3 | 288,954 | 430,370 | 1,005,806 | 27.0 | 69,252 | 50,643 | 90,981 | Low-income group. |
| 6,351 | 12.0 | 2,086 | 4,265 | 25,281 | 47.7 | 665 | 473 | 2,689 | Vermont. |
| 8,160 | 12.8 | 2,275 | 5,886 | 27,604 | 43.4 | 76 | 1,142 | 1,162 | Idaho. |
| 13,068 | 17.5 | 5,742 | 7,326 | 22,323 | 29.9 | 2,705 | 1,172 | 1,850 | Maine. |
| 42,995 | 14.1 | 18,423 | 24,572 | 54,594 | 17.9 | 5,890 | 10,200 | 4,354 | Oklahoma. |
| 23,641 | 16.7 | 12,486 | 11,155 | 56,127 | 39.6 | 262 | 1,439 | 2,605 | New Mexico. |
| 9,667 | 14.6 | 3,946 | 5,722 | 24,689 | 37.2 | 1,550 | 1,253 | 2,525 | North Dakota. |
| 71,479 | 18.1 | 25,726 | 45,752 | 111,669 | 28.2 | 10,188 | 5,018 | 8,343 | Georgia. |
| 12,599 | 16.7 | 6,308 | 6,291 | 32,531 | 43.1 | 23 | 725 | 2,125 | South Dakota. |
| 63,601 | 16.8 | 20,769 | 42,832 | 79,709 | 21.0 | 914 | 1,981 | 13,478 | Louisiana. |
| 70,041 | 21.2 | 23,880 | 46,161 | 60,559 | 18.3 | 10,508 | 3,088 | 7,228 | North Carolina. |
| 70,377 | 20.3 | 37,427 | 32,950 | 94,504 | 27.2 | 11,981 | 2,523 | 8,415 | Kentucky. |
| 61,843 | 20.0 | 21,325 | 40,519 | 95,027 | 30.7 | 10,132 | 2,662 | 7,427 | Tennessee. |
| 39,877 | 20.5 | 16,472 | 23,405 | 71,848 | 37.0 | 1,684 | 2,715 | 5,596 | West Virginia. |
| 58,634 | 18.0 | 17,890 | 40,744 | 93,769 | 28.7 | 2,987 | 2,521 | 6,635 | Alabama. |
| 44,637 | 20.1 | 17,291 | 27,346 | 51,072 | 23.0 | 7,812 | 4,572 | 5,883 | Arkansas. |
| 37,656 | 21.8 | 12,367 | 25,289 | 38,523 | 22.3 | 1,049 | 1,959 | 4,648 | South Carolina. |
| 84,697 | 32.2 | 44,541 | 40,156 | 65,976 | 25.1 | 826 | 7,199 | 6,019 | Mississippi. |
| 62,660 | 42.4 | 23,824 | 38,836 | 6,733 | 4.6 | 1,663 | 268 | 3,665 | Outlying areas. |
| 2,744 | 39.4 | 1,236 | 1,508 | ----- | 0 | 289 | 11 | 1,555 | Puerto Rico. |
| 1,648 | 7.6 | 863 | 785 | ----- | 0 | ----- | 56 | 14,580 | Virgin Islands. Other. |

distributed, school lunch program including direct payments to participating private schools, special milk, low-income demonstration housing, low-rent public housing, unemployment compensation and employment service administration, manpower development and training activities, State homes for disabled soldiers and sailors, supervision of on-the-job training, and construction of State nursing homes for disabled soldiers and sailors.

⁵ Highway trust fund activities, forest and public land highways, Appalachian development highways, beautification and control of outdoor advertising, highway safety, and landscaping and scenic enhancement.

⁶ Neighborhood facilities, open space land, urban mass transportation, urban planning assistance, urban renewal and water and sewer facilities.

⁷ Basic scientific research in agriculture, cooperative projects in marketing, forest protection, utilization and restoration; watershed protection, flood prevention and resource conservation and development; commercial fisheries

research and development; fish and wildlife restoration and management; water resources research; and Water Resources Council.

⁸ Rural water and waste disposal, Appalachian assistance, development facilities, technical and community assistance, Commerce Department, State technical services, civil defense, accelerated public works, disaster relief, arts and humanities, libraries and community services, waste treatment works construction, law enforcement assistance, National Foundation of the Arts and the Humanities, and Federal airport program.

⁹ Includes a small amount undistributed, grants to the outlying areas listed and grants under a few programs to American Samoa, the Canal Zone, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

¹⁰ Includes a small amount of undistributed sums.
source: *Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the State of the Finances for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1967.*

both to exclude grant programs. Rural water and waste-disposal grants (administered by the Department of Agriculture) and grants for construction of waste-treatment works (currently administered by the Department of the Interior but previously by the Public Health Service) are both excluded from the social welfare series. Consequently, they have been moved out of the health grants and now appear with the main miscellaneous group (not to be confused with the subcategory of miscellaneous social welfare grants).

In the social welfare expenditure series, health education facilities construction is classified with "education." However, the Treasury—the source of grant data by State—compressed all health construction of 1966–67 into one group and indicated by footnote that \$1 million of the total expenditures (\$229 million) went for construction of health research facilities, \$29 million went for health education facilities, and \$4 million for community mental health centers, leaving \$196 million for hospital construction. In comparison with the social welfare series, the health category in the grant series is thus overstated and the education group understated by the \$29 million.

The composition of the education grant group has been changed somewhat. Three grant programs have been transferred into the group: Grants for cooperative State research in agriculture (agricultural experiment station grants) were taken in from the agriculture and natural resources group; and grants for equal educational opportunity and for adult basic education were detached from the economic opportunity subgroup of the former grant category of other welfare services. All three appear under education in the social welfare expenditure series.

Data on grants for Project Head Start, an education expenditure in the social welfare series, are not available separately from the rest of community action grants. The entire community action grant program, therefore, appears with economic opportunity grants in the new grant category of miscellaneous social welfare. Grants for arts and humanities (administered by the Office of Education), formerly a part of the education group in the grant series but excluded from the social welfare expenditure series, have been removed to the residual miscellaneous grants group.

The new grant group of miscellaneous social

welfare (formerly titled other welfare services) consists of those social welfare grants not included in the grant groups under public assistance, health, or education. They include grants represented in the social welfare expenditure series under the categories or subcategories "social insurance," "other public aid," "veterans' programs," "housing," and "other social welfare." The new grant group is divided into two subgroups: (1) Economic opportunity, which included in 1966–67 the grants for work experience, adult work training and development, community action including Project Head Start, and the Neighborhood Youth Corps; and (2) other social welfare, which represents the 15 programs listed in the appropriate footnotes to table 1.

Classification of Veterans Administration grants presents a special problem. In the social welfare expenditure series, all the programs of the Veterans Administration are grouped together as "veterans' programs," even though some of the benefits could be classified on a functional basis under "health" or "education" and are in fact so regrouped in certain derivative tables in the social welfare series. However, to make the classification of grant programs conform with the basic groupings in the main table of the social welfare series, all veterans' grants have been placed in the miscellaneous social welfare grants group. This change will permit more meaningful comparisons between the two series.

One grant program not previously admitted to the series on State and local grants has now been added to the miscellaneous social welfare group—the supervision of on-the-job training, administered by the Veterans Administration for its clientele. This program has been more formalized since its inception during World War II and has for some years been administered through State education agencies. In the social welfare expenditure series on-the-job training appears with "education" under "veterans' programs." The regrouping of the grant series affords an opportunity to pick it up currently and, when the historical grant series is revised, also for earlier years.

Time restrictions have prevented carry-back of the grant regrouping and reclassification into the historical data, which ordinarily is presented annually. It is anticipated that the tedious task of conforming historical grant data to the histori-

cal social welfare expenditure series will have been completed by this time next year, and a revised grant series from 1929-30 through 1967-68 will then be presented in the annual grant article in the BULLETIN.

GRANTS IN FISCAL YEAR 1966-67

Of the \$14.8 billion granted in 1966-67, \$9.8 billion or two-thirds went for social welfare purposes. The \$4.2 billion granted for public assistance represented 28 percent of all grants to States and localities and 42 percent of the social welfare grants. At \$449 million, grants for health accounted for 3 percent of total grants and 5 percent of social welfare grants. Education grants of \$2.4 billion accounted for 16 percent of all grants and 24 percent of those for social welfare. The miscellaneous social welfare grants of \$2.9 billion represented 19 percent of all grants and 29 percent of all social welfare grants; economic opportunity grants of \$1 billion formed about a third of the miscellaneous social welfare grant total.

The remaining 1966-67 Federal grants, totaling \$5.0 billion, were disbursed as follows: Highways, \$4.0 billion; urban affairs, \$460 million; agriculture and natural resources, \$130 million; and miscellaneous grants, \$350 million. In presentations of per capita and historical grant data the last three groups are usually combined in one group.

Federal funds were disbursed to the States and localities under eight new grant programs in 1966-67; three of them were social welfare programs. The Public Health Service spent nearly \$2 million for a program of medical care services grants. Office of Economic Opportunity funds were used by the Department of Labor to institute a grant program for adult work training and development; the \$2.7 million for this program is included in the economic opportunity subgroup of miscellaneous social welfare. The third new program is for the construction of State nursing homes for disabled soldiers and sailors, administered by the Veterans Administration. It is classed with the subgroup of the other grants under miscellaneous social welfare.

Four new grant programs were added to the

former highway construction group, necessitating a name change to the highways group. The Economic Development Administration of the Department of Commerce granted \$40 million in 11 States for Appalachian regional highways. The Federal Highway Administration of the Department of Transportation granted \$3.3 million for beautification and control of outdoor advertising, \$775,000 for a highway safety program in 21 States, and \$19.6 million for an all-State program of landscaping and scenic enhancement. And lastly, the new grants (\$8.6 million) of the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities were added to the miscellaneous grants group.

The amounts granted for social welfare purposes in 1966-67 are shown in their revised groupings in table 1, together with the grants for all other purposes. The States have been ranked by personal income per capita—averaged for 3 years as required in many of the grant formulas to dampen the effect of single-year fluctuations—and divided into high-, low-, and middle-income groups.

RELATION TO OTHER INDICATORS

Grants per capita are shown in table 2 by State and major purpose. The national average grant in 1966-67 was \$73.97 for every man, woman, and child in the United States, an increase of \$10.07 per person from the preceding fiscal year. As in table 1, the States are classified in three income groups by ranking the per capita personal income received in each State. Within each income group the States vary widely in the per capita receipt of Federal grants. States with low population density benefit from the minimum allotment provisions in certain of the grant formulas, particularly that for highway construction.

States that spend a great deal from their own resources for federally aided programs tend to receive more than the national average, whatever their income level. It might be expected that, as a result of the equalization aspects of many grant programs, the poor States would receive the largest per capita Federal grants and rich States the smallest. However, matching formulas built into several of these programs—particularly the Federal matching of State public assistance ex-

TABLE 2.—1966-67 Federal grants in relation to personal income, to State and local general revenues and direct general revenues, and to population, by State¹

| States ranked by 1964-66 per capita personal income | Total grants as percent of— | | | Per capita grants | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|--|---|-------------------|-------------------|--------|-----------|------------------------------|----------|-----------|
| | Personal income, 1967 | Total State-local general revenues, 1965-66 ² | State-local direct general revenues, 1965-66 ³ | Total | Public assistance | Health | Education | Miscellaneous social welfare | Highways | All other |
| Total..... | | | | \$74.51 | \$20.99 | \$2.26 | \$11.92 | \$14.42 | \$20.22 | \$4.73 |
| United States..... | 2.5 | 17.4 | 20.7 | 73.97 | 21.17 | 2.22 | 11.82 | 13.81 | 20.29 | 4.66 |
| High-income group..... | 2.0 | 14.5 | 21.7 | 67.84 | 22.24 | 1.66 | 9.73 | 12.78 | 17.06 | 4.36 |
| District of Columbia..... | 3.2 | 24.7 | 33.8 | 125.54 | 16.45 | 4.09 | 24.46 | 41.65 | 29.04 | 9.83 |
| Connecticut..... | 1.7 | 14.8 | 17.0 | 62.82 | 15.31 | 1.70 | 6.70 | 11.57 | 16.49 | 11.04 |
| Nevada..... | 4.5 | 25.7 | 33.1 | 155.64 | 11.77 | 2.96 | 15.58 | 18.62 | 101.89 | 4.82 |
| Delaware..... | 2.1 | 14.0 | 16.5 | 72.56 | 11.90 | 2.41 | 11.11 | 11.76 | 29.44 | 5.95 |
| New York..... | 1.8 | 12.2 | 13.4 | 64.67 | 24.39 | 1.42 | 10.55 | 15.17 | 9.85 | 3.30 |
| Illinois..... | 1.5 | 13.5 | 15.4 | 53.84 | 15.91 | 1.68 | 7.6C | 12.48 | 13.58 | 2.59 |
| California..... | 2.6 | 15.8 | 18.9 | 90.54 | 43.54 | 1.50 | 11.01 | 12.47 | 17.97 | 4.06 |
| New Jersey..... | 1.5 | 13.3 | 14.8 | 50.78 | 9.86 | 1.07 | 7.36 | 12.94 | 15.04 | 4.52 |
| Alaska..... | 10.0 | 39.7 | 71.3 | 342.41 | 7.41 | 2.97 | 55.86 | 28.78 | 195.84 | 51.54 |
| Massachusetts..... | 2.2 | 16.3 | 18.9 | 72.33 | 26.56 | 1.80 | 8.56 | 13.12 | 15.36 | 6.93 |
| Michigan..... | 1.8 | 13.4 | 15.3 | 58.95 | 15.34 | 1.85 | 7.84 | 11.01 | 19.00 | 3.91 |
| Maryland..... | 1.7 | 13.7 | 15.6 | 54.65 | 14.59 | 2.39 | 14.11 | 9.53 | 11.19 | 2.82 |
| Washington..... | 2.6 | 16.1 | 19.3 | 83.09 | 21.00 | 1.79 | 11.81 | 12.70 | 30.20 | 5.58 |
| Hawaii..... | 3.3 | 17.8 | 22.4 | 100.78 | 15.52 | 5.16 | 24.74 | 15.25 | 31.95 | 8.16 |
| Ohio..... | 1.8 | 15.5 | 18.2 | 55.13 | 12.28 | 1.57 | 7.75 | 10.53 | 19.17 | 3.83 |
| Indiana..... | 1.5 | 11.8 | 13.4 | 46.95 | 7.10 | 1.67 | 7.51 | 8.31 | 19.12 | 3.24 |
| Rhode Island..... | 2.9 | 22.2 | 27.1 | 88.83 | 25.00 | 2.93 | 13.07 | 21.12 | 15.87 | 10.85 |
| Middle-income group..... | 2.5 | 17.6 | 21.0 | 70.16 | 16.48 | 2.52 | 11.99 | 12.48 | 22.01 | 4.68 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 2.1 | 17.1 | 19.8 | 61.58 | 14.70 | 2.26 | 8.46 | 13.10 | 16.29 | 6.76 |
| Oregon..... | 2.5 | 14.7 | 19.0 | 73.17 | 13.64 | 1.87 | 12.16 | 12.78 | 28.10 | 4.63 |
| Wisconsin..... | 1.7 | 11.5 | 12.8 | 51.76 | 15.36 | 1.99 | 9.21 | 9.79 | 12.17 | 3.24 |
| Colorado..... | 3.2 | 17.8 | 22.1 | 93.52 | 27.93 | 3.84 | 16.97 | 15.85 | 25.09 | 3.84 |
| Iowa..... | 2.0 | 13.5 | 15.7 | 60.60 | 13.61 | 1.88 | 9.16 | 10.58 | 20.43 | 4.93 |
| Kansas..... | 2.3 | 15.1 | 17.8 | 65.02 | 15.99 | 2.56 | 13.72 | 8.02 | 17.27 | 7.45 |
| Minnesota..... | 2.8 | 16.3 | 19.4 | 81.28 | 21.23 | 2.27 | 12.33 | 13.07 | 27.18 | 5.20 |
| Missouri..... | 2.6 | 20.0 | 25.1 | 73.96 | 23.16 | 2.19 | 11.02 | 14.46 | 19.24 | 3.90 |
| Nebraska..... | 2.7 | 20.2 | 24.1 | 78.49 | 16.35 | 3.25 | 13.41 | 10.11 | 31.37 | 4.00 |
| New Hampshire..... | 2.2 | 17.5 | 21.0 | 60.90 | 9.52 | 2.72 | 9.99 | 10.78 | 23.34 | 4.55 |
| Wyoming..... | 6.4 | 25.1 | 37.9 | 174.07 | 11.66 | 6.07 | 17.82 | 17.85 | 116.95 | 3.71 |
| Florida..... | 2.4 | 16.2 | 18.8 | 62.56 | 17.49 | 2.98 | 11.29 | 13.42 | 13.21 | 4.17 |
| Montana..... | 5.0 | 26.4 | 35.0 | 130.61 | 11.51 | 3.43 | 17.48 | 15.17 | 74.91 | 8.12 |
| Virginia..... | 2.6 | 20.1 | 24.9 | 67.00 | 7.12 | 2.06 | 17.58 | 10.02 | 27.45 | 2.77 |
| Arizona..... | 4.4 | 23.8 | 29.8 | 111.20 | 14.85 | 3.66 | 14.16 | 24.37 | 50.22 | 5.94 |
| Utah..... | 4.4 | 23.5 | 31.2 | 109.96 | 19.15 | 2.55 | 16.21 | 16.35 | 52.07 | 3.62 |
| Texas..... | 2.7 | 19.6 | 23.6 | 68.04 | 17.93 | 2.77 | 13.36 | 11.06 | 19.10 | 3.83 |
| Low-income group..... | 4.3 | 26.8 | 34.6 | 94.94 | 25.67 | 3.11 | 16.73 | 18.36 | 25.68 | 5.38 |
| Vermont..... | 5.0 | 27.7 | 37.9 | 128.86 | 21.23 | 7.86 | 13.51 | 15.45 | 61.51 | 9.31 |
| Idaho..... | 3.7 | 20.5 | 25.6 | 91.17 | 18.22 | 3.19 | 15.03 | 11.71 | 39.60 | 3.41 |
| Maine..... | 3.1 | 20.7 | 25.7 | 76.34 | 19.13 | 2.81 | 12.36 | 13.36 | 22.83 | 5.86 |
| Oklahoma..... | 5.0 | 29.4 | 38.4 | 123.00 | 56.40 | 2.37 | 16.58 | 17.36 | 22.04 | 8.25 |
| New Mexico..... | 5.9 | 25.7 | 36.5 | 141.48 | 25.77 | 3.38 | 28.43 | 23.59 | 56.01 | 4.30 |
| North Dakota..... | 4.3 | 21.4 | 26.2 | 103.28 | 18.97 | 3.73 | 18.86 | 15.03 | 38.40 | 8.29 |
| Georgia..... | 3.7 | 26.0 | 32.7 | 88.97 | 22.60 | 3.35 | 16.52 | 16.08 | 25.12 | 5.30 |
| South Dakota..... | 4.6 | 25.2 | 32.2 | 111.14 | 16.43 | 3.22 | 20.79 | 18.56 | 47.91 | 4.23 |
| Louisiana..... | 4.6 | 24.6 | 31.4 | 104.72 | 42.40 | 2.90 | 15.26 | 17.58 | 22.04 | 4.53 |
| North Carolina..... | 2.9 | 21.2 | 25.7 | 66.56 | 16.03 | 3.14 | 16.74 | 14.08 | 12.18 | 4.19 |
| Kentucky..... | 4.9 | 33.1 | 43.6 | 109.08 | 30.05 | 3.03 | 16.97 | 22.12 | 29.71 | 7.21 |
| Tennessee..... | 3.6 | 25.2 | 32.7 | 80.05 | 17.80 | 2.32 | 14.12 | 16.00 | 24.58 | 5.23 |
| West Virginia..... | 4.9 | 30.2 | 41.4 | 107.32 | 22.92 | 2.92 | 14.19 | 22.04 | 39.72 | 5.53 |
| Alabama..... | 4.5 | 27.3 | 37.7 | 92.91 | 26.76 | 2.99 | 16.30 | 16.70 | 26.71 | 3.46 |
| Arkansas..... | 5.7 | 35.3 | 48.7 | 113.61 | 32.55 | 3.89 | 18.90 | 22.82 | 26.11 | 9.34 |
| South Carolina..... | 3.3 | 23.8 | 29.4 | 66.75 | 10.70 | 3.89 | 19.78 | 14.54 | 14.88 | 2.96 |
| Mississippi..... | 6.3 | 35.2 | 46.2 | 112.64 | 22.12 | 2.91 | 17.13 | 36.24 | 28.23 | 6.01 |
| Outlying areas: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Puerto Rico..... | | | | 55.34 | 9.72 | 5.07 | 12.44 | 23.49 | 2.52 | 2.10 |
| Virgin Islands..... | | | | 150.83 | 14.53 | 15.74 | 21.03 | 59.39 | | 40.14 |
| Other..... | | | | 86.98 | .92 | 1.49 | 19.49 | 6.59 | | 58.50 |

¹ See the appropriate footnotes to table 1 for the programs in each group of grants and for components of total and United States lines.

² Revenues (except trust revenues) from all sources.

³ Revenues (except trust revenues) from own sources.

Source: State and local revenues data from *Governmental Finances in 1965-*

66 (GF No. 13) of the Bureau of the Census. Per capita data are based on estimates of the Bureau of the Census for the total population, excluding the Armed Forces overseas, as of July 1, 1966. Personal income data are for calendar years and are from the *Survey of Current Business*, July and August 1967.

penditures—result in relatively high Federal grants. Thus, the States that receive the largest per capita assistance grants include some with the highest per capita incomes in the country as well as some with the lowest.

Grants per capita may be expected to be larger

in the low-income States than in the middle-income States, and larger in the middle-income States than in the high-income States, though there is considerable overlap from income group to group of States. The spread or gap between grants per capita received in the top and bottom

income group fluctuates, usually by a few dollars in either direction, from one year to the next. Although the long-range trend is toward a wider spread between the two groups in absolute dollar terms, comparison of this spread with the national average State per capita grant receipt indicates a narrowing of the gap over time in relative terms.

The national average is very roughly equivalent to the average of grants per capita received in the middle-income States. The following tabulation shows the trend over the last decade—a period of introduction of many new grant programs. The proportionate spread was more than half the national average in 1956–67; by 1966–67 it had moved irregularly down to less than two-fifths.

| Fiscal year | Average grants per capita | | | Spread, top to bottom group | |
|--------------|---------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | U.S. | Low-income States | High-income States | Amount | As percent of national average |
| 1956-57..... | \$23.11 | \$30.54 | \$18.76 | \$11.78 | 51.0 |
| 1957-58..... | 27.70 | 35.33 | 23.27 | 12.06 | 43.5 |
| 1958-59..... | 36.06 | 43.69 | 30.97 | 12.72 | 35.3 |
| 1959-60..... | 38.31 | 49.95 | 32.11 | 17.84 | 46.6 |
| 1960-61..... | 38.16 | 48.77 | 32.81 | 15.96 | 41.8 |
| 1961-62..... | 41.73 | 51.98 | 38.25 | 13.73 | 32.9 |
| 1962-63..... | 44.39 | 54.80 | 39.96 | 14.84 | 33.4 |
| 1963-64..... | 51.30 | 62.41 | 46.64 | 15.77 | 30.7 |
| 1964-65..... | 55.05 | 66.24 | 50.79 | 15.45 | 28.1 |
| 1965-66..... | 63.90 | 82.80 | 56.88 | 25.92 | 40.6 |
| 1966-67..... | 73.97 | 94.94 | 67.84 | 27.10 | 36.6 |

Per capita grants for many programs tend to vary inversely with per capita personal income since the latter is often used in grant formulas, either as a measure of need or of fiscal capacity or both. Formula grants continue to dominate the series despite the increasing use of project grants in recent years.

Comparison of Federal grants with State and local revenues provides an indication of the role of Federal grants in the finances of the States and localities as well as further confirmation of the equalization effect of many formula grants. It would, of course, be more appropriate to compare the grants and revenues of the same year, but release time of Census data (especially for 1967, which was a year of the quinquennial full Census of Governments) makes such a comparison impossible. Comparisons of 1966–67 grants with 1965–66 revenues are of considerable value for two reasons. First, State and local revenues change relatively little from one year to the next. At most the overall change would be slight since the

ratios are averaged for the three income groups of States. Second, most closed-end grant formulas refer to per capita income for preceding years, not (for the obvious reason) for the current year in which the grants are actually disbursed, and the income received in a State is the dominant factor in the amount of revenues collected in that State.

Nationally, Federal grants represented 17.4 cents of every State and local dollar of total general revenues collected (including the Federal grants). In the low-income States the grants accounted for 27 cents of each general revenue dollar; in the high-income States, for only 15 cents. To every dollar collected by all the States and localities from their own sources (direct general revenues), the Federal Government added 21 cents in grants. In the low-income States the Government added grants of 35 cents to each State and local dollar; in the high-income group it added 22 cents to the dollar. The individual State figures are shown in table 2.

Federal grants averaged 2.5 percent of total personal income received in the country. In the high-income States, grants represented 2 percent of personal income, and in the low-income States they represented more than 4 percent of personal income. Detail for the individual States appears in table 2.

In 1966–67, Federal grants to State and local governments for social welfare purposes represented 9.8 percent of social welfare expenditures by all levels of government in the United States. They accounted for over 18 percent of all Federal social welfare expenditures. The Federal grants equaled more than 21 percent of all social welfare expenditures by State and local governments from their own sources.

| | [Percent] | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|---|
| | Total social welfare expenditures | Federal expenditures | State/local expenditures from State/local funds |
| All social welfare grants..... | 9.8 | 18.2 | 21.4 |
| Public assistance..... | 53.7 | 97.6 | 119.2 |
| Health..... | 5.5 | 10.8 | 11.4 |
| Education..... | 6.7 | 45.1 | 7.8 |

The tabulation above shows the proportion of the 1966–67 social welfare expenditures that is represented by Federal grants to States and localities for each of the main social welfare functions.